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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

4th April, 1921.

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Summary for the Commonwealth of Australia.

Prepared under instructions from the Minister
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BY
CHAS. H. WICKENS, F.I.A., F.S.S.,
COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

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SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

1. Census Collection.—The Census of Australia was taken as on the night between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Census and Statistics Acts* 1905–20. The work of collection was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician, the local organizations of the various States and Territories being under the control of a Deputy Supervisor stationed in the Capital City of each State. Through the cordial co-operation of the Commonwealth Electoral Office the electoral organization was made available for Census purposes, and the Divisional Returning Officers were appointed Census Enumerators in their respective Divisions, the Census Divisions being made coterminous with the Federal Electoral Divisions. To assist the Enumerators, Sub-Enumerators were appointed to control operations in areas which in the main correspond to the Electoral Subdivisions. These latter officers exercised immediate supervision over the work of the actual collectors. The Deputy Supervisor for each State was the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for the State. The total collecting staff for the Commonwealth comprised 8 Deputy Supervisors, 75 Enumerators, 963 Sub-Enumerators, and 9,225 Collectors, a total of 10,271. For the collection of Census data in the Dependencies a further staff was employed, consisting of 3 Deputy Supervisors and 56 Collectors.

2. Tabulation.—On the conclusion of the collection the whole of the material was forwarded to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation. In the main the tabulation has been carried out by the Hollerith electric tabulating plant installed for the purpose. Details in respect of (i) Ages, (ii) Length of Residence, (iii) Conjugal Condition, (iv) Birthplace, (v) Nationality, (vi) Race, (vii) Occupation, (viii) Grade of Employment, (ix) Cause of Unemployment, (x) Duration of Unemployment, (xi) Religion, (xii) Education, and (xiii) Schooling, have been compiled in respect of each of the Local Government Areas throughout Australia, and Bulletins containing information in summarized form relating to these subjects have already been issued for each of the States.

3. Summary of Census Results for Australia.—This bulletin presents in tabular form the summarized results for Australia (but excluding dependencies) as a whole, relating to the subjects mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Where possible, comparisons have been made with corresponding figures from the Census taken in 1911. To the tables have been prefixed some brief comments and explanatory notes.

From the results given in the tables, it may be seen that during the ten years between the 3rd April, 1911, and 4th April, 1921, the population of Australia increased by 980,729, or 22.0 per cent.—from 4,455,005 to 5,435,734. The number of males increased by 19.4 per cent., and females by 24.8 per cent., with the result that the proportion of males to the total population declined from 51.9 per cent. in 1911 to 50.8 per cent. in 1921. The percentage of increase to the population of each of the States of the Commonwealth was as follows :—New South Wales, 27.5 per cent.; Victoria, 16.4 per cent.; Queensland, 24.8 per cent.; South Australia, 21.2 per cent.; Western Australia, 17.9 per cent.; and Tasmania, 11.8 per cent.

SECTION 2.—AGES (Table 1).

1. Age not Stated.—A satisfactory feature of the present results is the very small number of cases of failure to specify the age of the person enumerated, the total number of such cases being only 14,210, or 2.6 in every thousand. In 1911 the corresponding number was 23,384, or slightly more than 5 in every thousand.

2. Centenarians.—On the present occasion 36 persons, comprising 25 males and 11 females, were returned as being aged 100 years or over. The corresponding number returned in 1911 was 64, of whom 35 were males and 29 females.

3. Variation in Age Distribution.—Table 1 of the following Summary furnishes for quinquennial age groups an interesting view of the variation which has taken place in the age constitution of the population during the ten years between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. With the exception of the age group 20–24, in which males show a decrease of 8,349, the population shows an increase, for both males and females, in each age group up to the century, though the increases vary greatly in their magnitude. An inspection of the table shows a surprisingly regular wave-like movement in the increments to the numbers in the various age groups. The groups 5–9, 30–34, and 55–59, mark the crests of the waves, while the troughs fall in the groups 20–24 and 45–49. From 65 years of age the increases fall away naturally, group by group, in harmony with the smaller numbers living at the older ages. The main causes of the wave-like movements are fluctuations in the birth rate, and in the net migration, which, themselves, indicate social or economic disturbances. Thus the comparatively small increase in the age group 0–4 as compared with group 5–9 reflects the arrest—as an effect of the war—of the increasing birth rate which on the basis of quinquennial averages had been noticeable for some years previously. The depression which is so marked in the age group 20–24 had its origin in the financial collapse of the nineties of the last century. In these years marriages were postponed, and immigrants, who, under normal circumstances, would have reared children to swell the numbers in this group, were not forthcoming. In the case of males the loss of lives

in the war also affected the position. The effects which are so marked in the age group 20–24 in 1921, except such as were due to the war, were, of course, present in the group 10–14 in 1911, and by their depressing effects on the figures for 1911 were instrumental in causing the increase in 1921 for that age group. The increases in age group 30–34, and subsequent groups, were, in a large measure, due to immigration, which was relatively very large during the years 1877–1889, and again during the years 1911–13.

4. Adults and Minors.—In general it may be said that the Census results indicate that the population of Australia in 1921 was more adult than was the case in 1911. In 1921 the number of persons aged 21 and over represented about 57.9 per cent. of the total population as compared with 56 per cent. in 1911.

SECTION 3.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA (Table 2).

1. Number Unspecified.—As in the case of the age data, the number of instances in which the length of residence in Australia was not specified for persons born outside the Commonwealth was considerably less than in 1911. In 1921 3.9 per cent. of such persons failed to supply the desired information, as compared with 7.6 per cent. in 1911.

2. Australian Born and Immigrant Population.—The figures in Table 2 indicate that the Australian-born population increased during the ten years by 914,498 persons, or 24.9 per cent., while the immigrant population increased in the same period by 66,231, or 8.4 per cent., so increasing the proportion of the Australian-born from 82.5 per cent. of the population in 1911 to 84.3 per cent. in 1921. Of the 66,231 persons added to the immigrant population of the Commonwealth during the intercensal decade 58,089 were in New South Wales, 4,559 in Queensland, and 10,798 in Western Australia. In the other States the numbers were less in 1921 than in 1911.

3. Variations.—The figures of 1921 bring into prominence the survivors of three periods of relatively heavy immigration. Thus the figures for residence groups 5–9 and 10–14 are composed of those persons who arrived during the years 1911–13, those for group 30–44, represent the arrivals during the boom period of the eighties, while those for group 65–69 represent the survivors of the gold rush of the fifties. A comparison of the figures for 1911 with the corresponding figures for groups ten years in advance in 1921 furnishes striking evidence of consistency in the returns for the two Censuses.

4. Length of Residence 0.—The figures given under " length of residence 0 " relate to persons who had been in Australia less than twelve months at the date of the Census. This number is always relatively heavy, as it necessarily includes most of those persons such as crews of oversea vessels, oversea travellers, and others who may in general be termed " birds of passage."

SECTION 4.—CONJUGAL CONDITION (Table 3).

1. Headings Employed.—At previous Australian Censuses the headings used in this connexion were four in number, viz. :—(i) Never married, (ii) Married, (iii) Widowed, and (iv) Divorced. On the present occasion a further heading of " Judicially separated " was included. As, however, there appears to have been some confusion as to the significance of " Judicially separated " and the difference between this expression and " Separated," it is not proposed to utilize the results, but to include all the persons so returned as " Married," thus conforming to the classification of previous Censuses.

2. Conjugal Condition Unspecified.—A total of 14,543 persons, representing about 2.7 per thousand of total population, failed to indicate their conjugal condition, as compared with about 1.3 per thousand whose condition in this respect was unspecified in 1911.

3. Married and Never Married.—Of the total population at the Census of 1921, 3,176,260, or 58.6 per cent., had never been married, the proportion of males who were never married being 60.9 per cent. and females 56.0 per cent. Those whose marriages were still in existence totalled 1,998,582 persons and represented 36.9 per cent. of the total. In 1911 the number of married persons represented only 33.0 per cent. of the total population, while the never married represented no less than 67 per cent. Of those persons who, at the time of the 1921 Census, had never been married 54.3 per cent. were under 15 years of age, as compared with 52.7 per cent. in 1911; these proportions, however, differed somewhat between the sexes, for, whereas in 1921 of the males who had never married 52.2 per cent. were under 15 years of age, the corresponding proportion of females was 56.7 per cent. In 1911 the proportions under 15 years of those who had never married were—males 47.3 per cent., and females 54.3 per cent.

4. Widowed Persons.—Of the total population 4.4 per cent. were in a state of widowhood in 1921, the proportion for the male population being 2.7 per cent., and for females 6.2 per cent. These results are almost identical with those for 1911.

5. Divorced Persons.—At the Census of 1921 the total number of divorced persons recorded was 8,528, as compared with 4,500 in 1911, an increase of 89.5 per cent. in the ten years. In 1921 there were 153 divorced males per 100,000 of male population as compared with 102 per 100,000 in 1911, while there were 161 divorced females per 100,000 of female population in 1921 as compared with 101 per 100,000 in 1911.

SECTION 5.—BIRTHPLACES (Table 4).

1. Birthplace Unspecified.—A satisfactory feature of these returns was the relatively small number of cases in which no return as to birthplace was furnished. Such cases represented, in fact, less than 3 per 1,000 of the population in 1921 as compared with 6.8 per 1,000 in 1911.

2. Born in Australasia.—As already noted in reference to Length of Residence, the Australian born population showed an increase during the intercensal decennium, and in 1921 represented 84.3 per cent. of the total as compared with 82.3 per cent. in 1911. The New Zealand born population increased by 21.1 per cent., and represented a total of 38,582 in 1921 as compared with 31,868 in 1911; of the increase to the New Zealand born, 53.5 per cent. were females.

3. Born in Europe.—An interesting item in this table is the increase shown for the ten years of persons born in the British Isles, the total of 593,702 in 1911 having grown to 675,801 in 1921. In view of the fact that many persons recorded in 1911 as from such birthplaces were of advanced age and would have died before the Census of 1921, the immigration from the British Isles during the decennium must have been sufficient to make good this fairly heavy wastage and give the excess of 82,099 shown above. Many of these arrived in the period of relatively heavy immigration in 1911–13, but from the fact that of the total increase of 82,099, in the number of persons resident in Australia who were born in the British Isles, 51,638, or 63 per cent., were females, it would appear that the British brides of returned Australian soldiers were an important element. The German born population of Australia diminished from 32,990 in 1911 to 22,394 in 1921, while the French born increased from 2,876 in 1911 to 3,249 in 1921. For the whole of the European born there was an increase of 27,192 males, and of 52,062 females, making a total gain of 79,254 persons.

4. Born in Asia.—The decrease of 6,135—from 36,442 in 1911 to 30,307 in 1921—in the Asiatic born population of Australia is largely accounted for by the decline in the numbers of those born in China and Japan. The number of persons born in China declined from 20,775 in 1911 to 15,240 in 1921, and those born in Japan fell from 3,474 to 2,762. The number of persons born in British India and in Syria increased, respectively, by 277 and 265.

5. Born in Africa.—There was an increase of 1,802 in the number of African born, of whom 1,485 were born in the Union of South Africa.

6. Born in America.—The American born population increased from 11,278 to 12,064, or by 786. Of the persons comprising this increase 591 were born in Canada.

SECTION 6.—NATIONALITY, i.e., ALLEGIANCE (Table 5).

1. British Subjects.—Prior to the present Census a record of the population according to allegiance was not attempted in Australia, except in so far as a person was or was not a British subject. On this occasion all persons were asked to state their nationality, and the results disclose that of a total population of 5,435,734 as many as 5,386,693, or over 99 per cent., were definitely stated to be British subjects.

SECTION 7.—RACE (Table 6).

1. Distribution.—At the Census of 1921 the population of Australia comprised 5,387,423 persons of European race, 30,812 persons of non-European race full-blood, and 17,499 half-castes, *i.e.*, persons of whom one parent was of European race and the other non-European. It will thus be seen that, combining the full-blood and half-caste population, the total non-European element represented 8.9 per 1,000. At the Census of 1911 there were 37,789 non-Europeans of full-blood and 14,554 half-castes, representing 11.7 per 1,000 of the total population.

2. Chinese.—The number of full-blood Chinese has declined from 22,753 in 1911 to 17,009 in 1921, a decrease of 5,744 in ten years. Table 4 shows the number of persons, who, at the Census of 1921, were returned as having been born in China as 15,240. The difference between this number and the number of persons of Chinese race is due to the fact that some full-blood Chinese were born in Australia, and others were born elsewhere than in China. During the intercensal ten years Chinese half-castes increased from 3,019 to 3,665.

3. Syrians.—The number of full-blood Syrians increased from 2,339 in 1911 to 2,856 in 1921, and the Syrian half-castes increased from 84 to 335.

4. Hindus.—The number of Hindus recorded in 1921 was 2,860, as against 3,299 in 1911. The figures relating to Hindus, however, are likely to be seriously affected by the numbers of lascars on board ships which happen to be in Australian waters at the time of the Census. The number of Hindu half-castes increased from 399 in 1911 to 674 in 1921.

5. Other Races.—Of other races full-blood Japanese numbered 2,738 in 1921 as compared with 3,489 in 1911. Polynesians show a decrease from 2,524 to 2,355. Half-caste Australian Aboriginals increased from 10,113 in 1911 to 11,406 in 1921.

SECTION 8.—OCCUPATION (Table 7).

1. Unspecified.—As with most of the other inquiries, the proportion of cases of failure to specify occupation was much less on this occasion than at the previous Census, representing 4.5 per 1,000 in 1921 as compared with 9.5 per 1,000 in 1911.

2. Breadwinners.—The total number of breadwinners recorded in 1921 was 2,316,589, as compared with 1,961,595 in 1911. The proportion of females to the total of breadwinners was almost identical at both periods, being slightly over 20 per cent. Of the total male population 67.6 per cent. were breadwinners in 1921 and 68.9 per cent. in 1911, while 17.4 per cent. of the females were breadwinners in 1921 and 18.5 per cent. in 1911. Of the total population 42.8 per cent. were breadwinners in 1921, as against 44.5 in 1911.

3. Industrial.—The Census of 1921 marks an interesting phase in the industrial development of Australia, inasmuch as the Industrial Class has displaced the Primary Production Class from the premier position as indicated by the number of persons employed. In 1911 the Industrial Class already had first

place in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, but in the other States the predominance of the Primary Class was such that, for the Commonwealth as a whole, the Primary Class was the greater. By 1921 the preponderance of the Industrial Class in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia had increased to such an extent and, at the same time the excess in favour of the primary industries, though still existent in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania had diminished so that the number of persons engaged in industrial occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in the primary industries by 124,922, or by nearly 21 per cent. In 1911 the primary industries employed 23,811 persons, or 4.2 per cent., more than were employed in the industrial group. Of the total of 2,316,589 breadwinners recorded in 1921, 723,526, or 31.2 per cent., belonged to the Industrial Class, as compared with 562,337, or 28.7 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1911. The principal group of industries within the Industrial Class is the group of manufacturing industries. During the intercensal period, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries increased from 363,805, or 18.5 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1911 to 441,277, or 19 per cent., of breadwinners in 1921, an increase of 77,472, or 21.3 per cent. The group "Undefined Industrial" includes all persons engaged in any capacity in works of utility, or in connexion with the manufacture, construction, or modification of materials, and who have not indicated the particular industry with which they were associated. Some of the principal indefinite designations included in this group were "labourer," "mechanic," "apprentice," "engine-driver," "machinist," "manager," and "foreman." The number of persons included in this group increased from 80,554 in 1911 to 149,161, or by 85.2 per cent.

4. Primary Producers.—As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Primary Producers have ceased to be the most numerous of the occupational classes. In 1911 the Primary Producers numbered 586,148, or 29.9 per cent., of all breadwinners, and although the numbers increased to 598,604, this greater number represented only 25.8 per cent. of the breadwinners in 1921. The number of persons engaged in Agriculture increased by 18.5 per cent., which was sufficient to increase slightly the proportion which the agricultural workers bore to the total breadwinners in 1911. The number engaged in the Pastoral Industries declined from 151,861 to 142,080, or by 6.4 per cent. The number engaged in Mining was less in 1921 by 39,043, or 36.9 per cent., having fallen to 66,761 from 105,804 in 1911.

Those engaged in Forestry and in connexion with Water Supply, though still relatively few, increased substantially—the former by 24 per cent. and the latter by 53.5 per cent.

5. Commercial.—Next in numerical importance is the Commercial Class, which increased from 286,687 in 1911 to 355,009, or by 23.8 per cent., in 1921, the increases in the various States ranging from about 18 per cent. in Victoria and Tasmania to 30.5 per cent. in New South Wales. This class represented 15.3 per cent. of the total breadwinners in 1921 as against 14.6 per cent. in 1911.

6. Domestic.—In the Domestic Class the total for 1921 was more than the corresponding total for 1911 by 8,605, of whom 6,868 were females. In 1911 10.3 per cent. of the breadwinners belonged to this class, whereas by 1921 the proportion had declined to 9.1 per cent. The number of persons in the Domestic Class in 1921 is actually less in Victoria by 6.4 per cent. and in Tasmania by 7.2 per cent. than in 1911, while in the other States the increases vary from 3.1 per cent. in Western Australia to 12.5 per cent. in South Australia.

7. Transport and Communication.—The number of persons engaged in employment connected with transport and communication increased from 157,391, or 8.0 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1911 to 207,737, or 9.0 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1921.

8. Professional.—The Professional Class embraces all persons, not otherwise classed, who are mainly engaged in the government and defence of the country, and in ministering to the moral, intellectual, and social wants of the community. The number of persons in this class increased from 144,611 in 1911 to 201,319 in 1921, or by 39.2 per cent. The Professional Class represented 8.7 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1921, as compared with 7.4 per cent. in 1911.

9. Independent.—The number classed as Independent decreased from 23,055 in 1911 to 20,423 in 1921.

SECTION 9.—GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT (Table 8).

1. Nature of Data.—Under the heading of grade of employment are given particulars concerning the number of persons employed in different capacities in the various branches of industry. The grades under which the statistics are published are five in number, viz., (i) Employer, (ii) Working on own account, (iii) Assisting but not receiving wages or salary, (iv) Receiving wages or salary, (v) Unemployed. In addition to these categories provision is made for (vi) Grade not applicable, which consists mainly of dependants, and persons of independent means not engaged in gainful occupations, and (vii) Grade not stated.

2. Grade not Stated.—Of 2,212,850 persons to whom the expression "grade of employment" was applicable 32,957, or 1.5 per cent., omitted to furnish the desired information as compared with 2.3 per cent. in 1911.

3. Employer.—A feature of this table is the marked decrease in the number of persons returned as employers, the number having fallen from 212,583 in 1911 to 139,663, a decline of 34.3 per cent.

4. Workers on Own Account.—In the case of persons working on their own account without employing paid labour the position is reversed, and there is an increase of nearly 93 per cent. The decrease in the number of employers mentioned in paragraph 3 above appears to be accounted for by the increase in the number of workers on own account, many of the smaller employers of 1911 having dispensed with paid assistance by 1921. It is probable also that the establishment of returned soldiers in small businesses and other ventures has tended to swell the number of workers on own account.

5. Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.—This group consists mainly of sons, daughters, and other relatives of the principal who are assisting but are not on wages. During the ten years the number decreased from 76,370 to 35,158, a decrease of 54 per cent.

6. Receiving Wages or Salary and Unemployed.—In considering the extent of the Wage and Salary earning portion of the community, account should be taken of the persons returned as unemployed at the date of the Census since these persons are, ordinarily, earners of salary or wages who happen to be out of employment at that date. Combining the two grades for this purpose it appears that 1,662,633, or 31 per cent., of the total population belong to this class. Eliminating those for whom grade is not applicable and those whose grade was not stated, it may be said that 74 per cent. of the male breadwinners and 86 per cent. of the female breadwinners of Australia at the date of the Census belonged to the class of wage and salary earners.

7. Unemployed.—The total number returned as unemployed in 1921 was nearly three times as great as the corresponding number in 1911, and it is of interest to note that these results are substantially confirmed by figures collected by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Bureau of Census and Statistics. Details concerning cause and duration of unemployment are furnished in the following sections.

SECTION 10.—CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT (Table 9).

1. Causes Dealt With.—In the Census inquiry persons out of employment at the date of the Census were asked to give the cause of their condition under one or other of the following heads :—(i) Scarcity of employment ; (ii) Illness ; (iii) Accident ; (iv) Industrial disputes ; (v) Old age ; (vi) Other causes. Of a total of 159,188 recorded as unemployed, 7,524, or 4.7 per cent., failed to comply with this request.

2. Proportion Unemployed.—Adding the unemployed to those receiving wages and salary gives a total for the wage and salary class of 1,286,081 males and 376,552 females. Of these males 10.7 per cent. were unemployed and of the females 5.7 per cent. Combining the sexes, the unemployment percentage over all was 9.6 per cent. The Unemployment data collected quarterly by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics gave an unemployment percentage of 12 per cent. for the first half year of 1921, but, as this figure excludes data from unions where employment is practically permanent, and, also, from casual employees, a close comparison of the results cannot be made.

3. Distribution of Causes.—For the two sexes combined approximately 50 per cent. of the unemployment recorded at the date of the Census was due to scarcity of employment, 29 per cent. to illness or accident, 3 per cent. to industrial disputes, 1.5 per cent. to old age, and 17 per cent. to other causes. Similar details are not available for 1911.

SECTION 11.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (Table 10).

1. Nature of Data.—In the instructions accompanying the Census slips unemployed persons, that is persons who were out of work on Saturday, 2nd April, 1921, were asked to state the number of working days during which they had been unemployed. These results have been tabulated in detail and a summary is given in Table 10.

2. Duration Unspecified.—The number for whom duration was unspecified was much larger than was the case with most of the other items, and represented 15.2 per cent. of unemployed persons, being 15.1 per cent. for males and 16.4 per cent. for females.

3. Distribution According to Duration.—The results in respect of specified duration may conveniently be grouped into four periods, viz. :—Under five weeks, 61,998 ; five and under ten weeks, 23,247 ; ten and under fifteen weeks, 14,278 ; fifteen weeks and over, 35,409. Of the total of 134,932 cases for which duration was specified, approximately 46 per cent. were under five weeks, 17.2 per cent. from five to ten weeks, 10.6 per cent. from ten to fifteen weeks, and 26.2 per cent. above fifteen weeks.

SECTION 12.—RELIGION (Table 11).

1. Classification.—As the various denominations of the Christian Religion include about 97 per cent. of the population of Australia, the natural classification of the data relating to Religions would be the division between Christian and other. The main heads actually employed are (i), Christian ; (ii) Non-Christian Religions ; (iii) Indefinite ; (iv) No Religion ; (v) Object to State ; (vi) No Reply.

2. Unspecified and Indefinite.—Of the heads indicated in the preceding paragraph three, viz., Indefinite, Object to State, and No Reply are very unsatisfactory from the point of view of completeness of information. At the Census of 1921 these represented 112,144 or 2.1 per cent. of the total population as compared with 133,790 or 3 per cent. of the total population for 1911. In the Christian group, also, there are three headings of an indefinite nature, viz., Catholic, undefined ; Protestant, undefined ; and Christian, undefined. For the Census of 1921 these three together totalled 111,746 or 2.1 per cent. of the Christian aggregate, as compared with 188,623 or 4.4 per cent. of the corresponding aggregate for 1911. There is little doubt that undefined Catholic, representing 38,659 in 1921 and 75,379 in 1911, usually signified Roman Catholic, and that the numbers so returned might, without serious error, be included under that denomination. Concerning those recorded as undefined Protestant, representing 67,112 in 1921 and 109,861 in 1911, no similar allocation can be effected.

3. Church of England.—The denomination with the largest number of adherents, and that in which the greatest numerical increase was experienced, was the Church of England, for which a total of 2,372,830 was recorded in 1921, an increase for the ten years of 662,387 or 38.7 per cent. In the Church of England the male adherents predominate, though the excess of males in 1921 was not as great as in 1911. In 1911 the male members of the Church of England numbered 107.1 to each 100 female members, whereas in 1921 the proportion of males had fallen to 104.5 per 100 females. In the same period the proportion of males to females in the population of Australia as a whole declined from 108 males per 100 females in 1911 to 103.4 males per 100 females in 1921. The adherents of the Church of England represented 44.4 per cent. of those whose religion was stated in 1921, as against about 39.4 per cent. in 1911.

4. Roman Catholic.—Combining the Catholic undefined with those returned as Roman Catholics, the total for 1921 was 1,172,661, as compared with 996,804 in 1911, an increase of 175,857 or 17.6 per cent. As regards sex the masculinity has declined, though in a less degree than in the total population of Australia. In 1911 there were 102.5 males to each 100 females, whereas in 1921 there were only 99.6 males per 100 females. The Roman Catholic total, combined as above, represented 21.9 per cent. of the total population of specified religion in 1921 as compared with 23 per cent. in 1911.

5. Presbyterian.—Third in order of magnitude is the Presbyterian Church with a total of 636,974, or 11.9 per cent. of the total population of specified religion. During the decennium 1911–21 the number increased by 78,638, an increase on the 1911 figures of 14.1 per cent. In respect of sex there were 102.3 males to each 100 females in 1921, as compared with 107.8 males to each 100 females in 1911.

6. Methodist.—The Methodist Church had a total of 632,621 adherents in 1921, as compared with 547,806 in 1911, an increase of 15.5 per cent. during the ten years. The number of Methodists in 1921 represented 11.6 per cent. of the total population. In the Methodist Church the female adherents outnumber the male. The number of females to each 100 males was 106.2 in 1921, whereas in 1911 there were 103.2 females to each 100 males.

7. Baptist.—The only other Church with more than 100,000 followers in Australia is the Baptist Church, with 105,703 adherents in 1921 as compared with 97,074 in 1911. In this Church the female sex is numerically the stronger. In 1921 there were 114.9 females to each 100 males as against 112.6 females to each 100 males in 1911.

8. Other Christian Denominations.—The principal Christian Denominations other than those referred to above were, in order of numerical importance—Congregational, 74,513 ; Lutheran, 57,519 ; Church of Christ, 54,574 ; Salvation Army, 31,589 ; and Seventh Day Adventists, 11,305.

9. Non-Christians.—The only Non-Christian religion strongly represented in Australia was the Hebrew with a total of 21,615 in 1921 as against 17,287 in 1911, an increase of 4,328 or 25 per cent. during the ten years. The number of persons stated to be of the Hebrew religion represented about 40 per 10,000 of the population in 1921, whereas in 1911 it was about 38.8 per 10,000.

10. No Religion.—In 1921 the number of persons stated to have no religion was 20,544 or 37.8 per 10,000 of the population, as against 10,016 or 22.5 per 10,000 in 1911.

13. EDUCATION (Table 12).

1. Information Collected.—The information in respect of education collected at a Census is necessarily meagre, and in Australia it has never amounted to more than a statement as to ability to read and write. The results are thus broadly a division of the population into three main groups, viz., (i) those who cannot read ; (ii) those who can read but cannot write ; (iii) those able to read and write. Group (ii) is so small as to be practically negligible, and group (i) consists mainly of children.

2. Education not Stated.—In 1921 there were 86,642 persons who failed to furnish the required information as compared with 95,727 in 1911, the proportion so unspecified in 1921 being 15.9 per 1,000 of total population and 21.5 per 1,000 in 1911.

3. Cannot Read.—The proportion of the population who were unable to read was approximately 15 per cent. at both periods under review. Of the 805,794 persons, who, according to the Census of 1921, could not read, 600,206 or 74.5 per cent. were under five years of age, and many of the remaining 25.5 per cent. were also children. Of the illiterates in 1911 about 79 per cent. were under five years of age.

4. Read Only.—Those returned as able to read but unable to write totalled 14,512, of whom 13,550 were stated to be able to read English, while 962 were returned as able to read a foreign language but not to write it, and not able to read English. The corresponding numbers in 1911 were English, 15,009, foreign language, 2,647.

5. Read and Write.—The number of persons returned as able to read and write English was 4,513,409, while 15,377 were returned as able to read and write a foreign language but not English. With the exception of New Zealand there is, probably, no country in the world so strikingly unilingual as Australia.

14. SCHOOLING (Table 13).

1. Numbers Receiving Instruction.—At the Census of 1921 the number of persons returned as receiving instruction was 1,107,690, or 20.4 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 775,390, or 17.4 per cent. in 1911.

2. Places of Instruction.—Of the places of instruction the State School occupies the foremost position in respect of numbers attending, the total of 791,825 State School pupils in 1921 representing 77.4 per cent. of the number for whom the place of instruction was stated. The corresponding proportion in 1911 was 76.6 per cent. Similar proportions for pupils at private schools were 18.9 per cent. in 1921 and 20.1 per cent. in 1911. The number returned as receiving instruction " at home " though not large at either Census, had increased during the ten years from 23,043 to 30,712, an increase of nearly 33⅓ per cent. The figures relating to University Students show that the number of such students had nearly trebled in the intercensal period.

3. Sex and Schooling.—Very little change has taken place in the proportion of the sexes attending State and private schools respectively. Such small change as there has been, however, shows a tendency towards a greater proportion of males attending State schools, and a lesser proportion of males at private schools. Of all the boys attending schools 82.3 per cent. were attending State schools in 1921, as compared with 80.9 per cent. in 1911. Of the girls attending schools 78.3 per cent. were at the State schools in 1921, as compared with 77.5 per cent. in 1911. Of the scholars attending private schools 45.4 per cent. were boys in 1921, as against 46.4 per cent. in 1911, whereas, at the State schools the proportions of boys were 52.1 per cent. in 1921 and 51.7 in 1911.

1. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Ages of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Age Last Birthday.	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase* during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0– 4	305,522	294,684	600,206	267,411	258,222	525,633	38,111	36,462	74,573
5– 9	301,573	294,185	595,758	229,586	223,660	453,246	71,987	70,525	142,512
10–14	268,003	261,037	529,040	215,804	212,357	428,161	52,199	48,680	100,879
15–19	233,956	228,472	462,428	226,831	221,705	448,536	7,125	6,767	13,892
20–24	219,830	232,481	452,311	228,179	218,091	446,270	— 8,349	14,390	6,041
25–29	224,525	236,193	460,718	199,922	188,454	388,376	24,603	47,739	72,342
30–34	226,883	220,732	447,615	171,119	159,841	330,960	55,764	60,891	116,655
35–39	196,356	189,281	385,637	151,872	139,560	291,432	44,484	49,721	94,205
40–44	169,562	160,654	330,216	144,867	124,651	269,518	24,695	36,003	60,698
45–49	144,184	135,173	279,357	133,079	108,537	241,616	11,105	26,636	37,741
50–54	135,563	119,493	255,056	108,132	84,787	192,919	27,431	34,706	62,137
55–59	115,876	99,206	215,082	72,058	56,923	128,981	43,818	42,283	86,101
60–64	90,276	78,428	168,704	51,416	43,974	95,390	38,860	34,454	73,314
65–69	55,880	48,724	104,604	40,227	36,464	76,691	15,653	12,260	27,913
70–74	33,232	31,714	64,946	29,063	26,007	55,070	4,169	5,707	9,876
75–79	19,526	20,347	39,873	18,831	16,501	35,332	695	3,846	4,541
80–84	9,549	10,330	19,879	8,808	7,689	16,497	741	2,641	3,382
85–89	3,623	4,208	7,831	2,638	2,706	5,344	985	1,502	2,487
90–94	880	1,061	1,941	640	702	1,342	240	359	599
95–99	126	160	286	116	127	243	10	33	43
100 and over	25	11	36	35	29	64	— 10	— 18	— 28
Not stated	7,920	6,290	14,210	12,401	10,983	23,384	— 4,481	— 4,693	— 9,174
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729
Under 21	1,155,526	1,125,861	2,281,387	986,471	961,432	1,947,903	169,055	164,429	333,484
21 and over	1,599,424	1,540,713	3,140,137	1,314,163	1,169,555	2,483,718	285,261	371,158	656,419
Not stated	7,920	6,290	14,210	12,401	10,983	23,384	— 4,481	— 4,693	— 9,174
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729

* Minus sign (–) denotes decrease.

2. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Length of Residence in Australia of Persons Born Outside the Commonwealth.

Number of Completed Years of Residence.	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase* during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	28,448	19,969	48,417	39,228	16,910	56,138	— 10,780	3,059	— 7,721
1	8,407	17,036	25,443	17,571	8,882	26,453	— 9,164	8,154	— 1,010
2	2,067	2,538	4,605	12,760	6,356	19,116	— 10,693	— 3,818	— 14,511
3	1,757	1,447	3,204	9,347	4,502	13,849	— 7,590	— 3,055	— 10,645
4	2,831	2,691	5,522	5,816	2,665	8,481	— 2,985	26	— 2,959
5– 9	112,307	88,101	200,408	18,221	9,285	27,506	94,086	78,816	172,902
10–14	59,432	32,086	91,518	22,199	10,318	32,517	37,233	21,768	59,001
15–19	15,387	7,956	23,343	21,576	12,690	34,266	— 6,189	— 4,734	— 10,923
20–24	19,086	9,145	28,231	57,392	37,253	94,645	— 38,306	— 28,108	— 66,414
25–29	17,055	10,887	27,942	69,729	45,153	114,882	— 52,674	— 34,266	— 86,940
30–34	47,564	32,478	80,042	41,928	24,469	66,397	5,636	8,009	13,645
35–39	56,577	38,486	95,063	22,815	14,725	37,540	33,762	23,761	57,523
40–44	32,176	21,039	53,215	17,427	13,700	31,127	14,749	7,339	22,088
45–49	16,900	11,910	28,810	24,233	20,940	45,173	— 7,333	— 9,030	— 16,363
50–54	11,111	9,804	20,915	22,564	21,179	43,743	— 11,453	— 11,375	— 22,828
55–59	13,201	13,083	26,284	26,750	26,450	53,200	— 13,549	— 13,367	— 26,916
60–64	10,515	11,765	22,280	7,047	7,526	14,573	3,468	4,239	7,707
65–69	11,496	13,663	25,159	1,784	1,944	3,728	9,712	11,719	21,431
70–74	2,916	3,699	6,615	1,812	1,945	3,757	1,104	1,754	2,858
75–79	730	951	1,681	207	294	501	523	657	1,180
80–84	524	702	1,226	63	82	145	461	620	1,081
85–89	83	129	212	12	18	30	71	111	182
90–94	21	22	43	4	1	5	17	21	38
95–99	4	1	5	1	..	1	3	1	4
100 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	1	— 1	..	— 1
Not stated	18,008	15,375	33,383	32,495	27,066	59,561	— 14,487	— 11,691	— 26,178
Total	488,603	364,963	853,566	472,982	314,353	787,335	15,621	50,610	66,231
Born in Commonwealth	2,274,267	2,307,901	4,582,168	1,840,053	1,827,617	3,667,670	434,214	480,284	914,498
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729

* Minus sign (— denotes decrease.

3. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Conjugal Condition of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Conjugal Condition.	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—									
Under Age 15 ..	875,098	849,906	1,725,004	712,798	694,220	1,407,018	162,300	155,686	317,986
Age 15 and over ..	801,850	649,406	1,451,256	794,079	582,446	1,376,525	7,771	66,960	74,731
Total Never Married ..	1,676,948	1,499,312	3,176,260	1,506,877	1,276,666	2,783,543	170,071	222,646	392,717
Married	999,221	999,361	1,998,582	735,849	733,773	1,469,622	263,372	265,588	528,960
Widowed	73,341	164,480	237,821	63,675	128,068	191,743	9,666	36,412	46,078
Divorced	4,230	4,298	8,528	2,360	2,140	4,500	1,870	2,158	4,028
Not stated	9,130	5,413	14,543	4,274	1,323	5,597	4,856	4,090	8,946
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729

4. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Birthplaces of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Birthplace.	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase* during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia—									
Australia	2,274,267	2,307,901	4,582,168	1,840,053	1,827,617	3,667,670	434,214	480,284	914,498
New Zealand ..	19,985	18,597	38,582	16,862	15,006	31,868	3,123	3,591	6,714
Other (*a*)	320	226	546	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	320	226	546
Total, Australasia	2,294,572	2,326,724	4,621,296	1,856,915	1,842,623	3,699,538	437,657	484,101	921,758
Europe—									
British Isles	369,102	306,699	675,801	338,641	255,061	593,702	30,461	51,638	82,099
Denmark	4,476	1,523	5,999	4,266	1,397	5,663	210	126	336
France	1,871	1,378	3,249	1,973	903	2,876	— 102	475	373
Germany	14,122	8,272	22,394	21,717	11,273	32,990	— 7,595	— 3,001	— 10,596
Greece	3,149	509	3,658	1,693	105	1,798	1,456	404	1,860
Italy	6,303	1,832	8,135	5,543	1,176	6,719	760	656	1,416
Norway	2,613	404	3,017	3,038	413	3,451	— 425	— 9	— 434
Russia	2,815	1,309	4,124	3,413	1,043	4,456	— 598	266	— 332
Sweden	4,551	486	5,037	5,084	502	5,586	— 533	— 16	— 549
Switzerland	1,195	477	1,672	1,299	437	1,736	— 104	40	— 64
Other	8,308	2,531	10,839	4,646	1,048	5,694	3,662	1,483	5,145
Total, Europe ..	418,505	325,420	743,925	391,313	273,358	664,671	27,192	52,062	79,254
Asia—									
British India ..	4,978	1,943	6,921	5,049	1,595	6,644	— 71	348	277
China	14,856	384	15,240	20,453	322	20,775	— 5,597	62	— 5,535
Japan	2,566	196	2,762	3,260	214	3,474	— 694	— 18	— 712
Syria	1,024	768	1,792	895	632	1,527	129	136	265
Other	2,953	639	3,592	3,627	395	4,022	— 674	244	— 430
Total, Asia ..	26,377	3,930	30,307	33,284	3,158	36,442	— 6,907	772	— 6,135
Africa—									
Union of South Africa	2,770	2,598	5,368	1,989	1,894	3,883	781	704	1,485
Other	822	570	1,392	693	382	1,075	129	188	317
Total, Africa ..	3,592	3,168	6,760	2,682	2,276	4,958	910	892	1,802
America—									
Canada	2,367	1,168	3,535	2,126	818	2,944	241	350	591
United States of America	4,126	2,464	6,590	4,449	2,193	6,642	— 323	271	— 52
Other	1,203	736	1,939	1,163	529	1,692	40	207	247
Total, America ..	7,696	4,368	12,064	7,738	3,540	11,278	— 42	828	786
Polynesia	2,001	1,175	3,176	2,476	934	(*c*)3,410	— 475	241	— 234
At Sea	1,867	1,846	3,713	2,209	2,029	4,238	— 342	— 183	— 525
Unspecified	8,260	6,233	14,493	16,418	14,052	30,470	— 8,158	— 7,819	— 15,977
Total, all Birthplaces	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729

(*a*) Includes Norfolk Island, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea.
(*b*) In 1911 Norfolk Island was included in New South Wales; Papua and the Territory of New Guinea were included in Polynesia.
(*c*) Includes persons born in Papua and the Territory of New Guinea. See note (*b*).

* Note. — denotes decrease.

5. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Nationality (i.e., Allegiance) of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Nationality.	4th April, 1921.			Nationality.	4th April, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
British	2,722,141	2,664,552	5,386,693	Foreign—*continued.*			
Foreign—				Jugo-Slavian ..	502	109	611
Austrian	212	38	250	Norwegian	940	63	1,003
Belgium	171	104	275	Polish	353	157	510
Bulgarian	66	16	82	Russian	1,647	690	2,337
Chinese	13,486	273	13,759	Spanish	409	146	555
Czecho-Slovakian ..	120	26	146	Swedish	1,365	87	1,452
Danish	1,012	279	1,291	Swiss	421	154	575
Dutch	1,410	190	1,600	Turkish	79	37	116
Finnish	496	49	545	United States of America	2,528	803	3,331
French	1,252	910	2,162	Other	1,054	400	1,454
German	2,465	994	3,459	Total Foreign ..	38,753	7,072	45,825
Greek	2,357	413	2,770				
Hungarian	31	9	40	Not stated	1,976	1,240	3,216
Italian	3,888	971	4,859				
Japanese	2,489	154	2,643	Grand Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734

Note.—Similar information is not available from the Census of 1911.

6. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Population According to Race.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Race.	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase* during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European Race ..	2,726,685	2,660,738	5,387,423	2,270,511	2,132,151	4,402,662	456,174	528,587	984,761
Non-European Full-blood									
Afghan	146	4	150	289	6	295	— 143	— 2	— 145
Chinese	15,863	1,146	17,009	21,856	897	22,753	— 5,993	249	— 5,744
Cingalese	219	37	256	322	32	354	— 103	5	— 98
Hindu	2,721	139	2,860	3,201	98	3,299	— 480	41	— 439
Japanese	2,546	192	2,738	3,281	208	3,489	— 735	— 16	— 751
Malay	982	101	1,083	1,033	44	1,077	— 51	57	6
Negro	103	13	116	283	43	326	— 180	— 30	— 210
Polynesian	1,757	598	2,355	2,130	394	2,524	— 373	204	— 169
Syrian	1,550	1,306	2,856	1,297	1 042	2,339	253	264	517
Other	1,152	237	1,389	1,240	93	1,333	— 88	144	56
Total, Full-blood	27,039	3,773	30,812	34,932	2,857	37,789	— 7,893	916	—6,977
Half-caste—									
Australian Aboriginal ..	5,950	5,456	11,406	5,283	4,830	10,113	667	626	1,293
Chinese	1,874	1,791	3,665	1,518	1,501	3,019	356	290	646
Hindu	357	317	674	239	160	399	118	157	275
Japanese	95	88	183	51	36	87	44	52	96
Malay	94	36	130	38	46	84	56	— 10	46
Negro	111	71	182	191	145	336	— 80	— 74	— 154
Polynesian	216	211	427	126	101	227	90	110	200
Syrian	169	166	335	40	44	84	129	122	251
Other	280	217	497	106	99	205	174	118	292
Total Half caste ..	9,146	8,353	17,499	7,592	6,962	14,554	1,554	1,391	2,945
Grand Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729

(*a*) Afghans and Baluchis. * Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

7. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Occupations of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Class of Occupation.	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase* during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Professional	121,483	79,836	201,319	91,638	52,973	144,611	29,845	26,863	56,708
Domestic	49,972	159,999	209,971	48,235	153,131	201,366	1,737	6,868	8,605
Commercial	275,325	79,684	355,009	236,499	50,188	286,687	38,826	29,496	68,322
Transport and Communication—									
On Railways ..	72,366	1,462	73,828	49,940	889	50,829	22,426	573	22,999
On Roads	58,163	583	58,746	42,773	209	42,982	15,390	374	15,764
On Seas and Rivers ..	47,649	813	48,462	42,691	385	43,076	4,958	428	5,386
Post and Telegraph ..	21,092	4,333	25,425	16,624	3,350	19,974	4,468	983	5,451
Others	1,253	23	1,276	526	4	530	727	19	746
Total, Transport and Communication ..	200,523	7,214	207,737	152,554	4,837	157,391	47,969	2,377	50,346
Industrial—									
Manufacturing ..	332,236	109,041	441,277	257,988	105,817	363,805	74,248	3,224	77,472
Building	94,872	396	95,268	84,678	101	84,779	10,194	295	10,489
Earthworks	27,583	41	27,624	27,026	5	27,031	557	36	593
Disposal of Dead and Refuse	10,123	73	10,196	6,133	35	6,168	3,990	38	4,028
Undefined Industrial ..	139,829	9,332	149,161	77,918	2,636	80,554	61,911	6,696	68,607
Total, Industrial ..	604,643	118,883	723,526	453,743	108,594	562,337	150,900	10,289	161,189
Primary Producers—									
Agricultural ..	332,927	4,536	337,463	277,232	7,468	284,700	55,695	— 2,932	52,763
Pastoral	136,746	5,334	142,080	143,591	8,270	151,861	— 6,845	— 2,936	— 9,781
Trapping, &c. ..	3,908	39	3,947	4,768	25	4,793	— 860	14	— 846
Fisheries	7,597	65	7,662	7,795	10	7,805	— 198	55	— 143
Forestry	30,191	89	30,280	24,393	12	24,405	5,798	77	5,875
Water Supply ..	10,331	80	10,411	6,763	17	6,780	3,568	63	3,631
Mining and Quarrying	66,519	242	66,761	105,726	78	105,804	— 39,207	164	— 39,043
Total, Primary Producers	588,219	10,385	598,604	570,268	15,880	586,148	17,951	— 5,495	12,456
Independent	12,664	7,759	20,423	13,939	9,116	23,055	— 1,275	— 1,357	— 2,632
Total, Breadwinners	1,852,829	463,760	2,316,589	1,566,876	394,719	1,961,595	285,953	69,041	354,994
Dependants	888,775	2,205,876	3,094,651	706,773	1,743,213	2,449,986	182,002	462,663	644,665
Unspecified	21,266	3,228	24,494	39,386	4,038	43,424	— 18,120	— 810	— 18,930
Grand Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

8. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Grade of Employment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Grade.	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase* during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	129,147	10,516	139,663	194,801	17,782	212,583	— 65,654	— 7,266	— 72,920
Working on own account	296,294	46,145	342,439	141,636	35,478	177,114	154,658	10,667	165,325
Assisting, but not receiving wages or salary ..	31,623	3,535	35,158	62,624	13,746	76,370	— 31,001	— 10,211	— 41,212
Receiving wages or salary	1,148,342	355,103	1,503,445	1,039,135	292,602	1,331,737	109,207	62,501	171,708
Unemployed	137,739	21,449	159,188	47,222	8,220	55,442	90,517	13,229	103,746
Grade not applicable ..	994,266	2,228,618	3,222,884	789,942	1,769,006	2,558,948	204,324	459,612	663,936
Grade not stated ..	25,459	7,498	32,957	37,675	5,136	42,811	— 12,216	2,362	— 9,854
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

9. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Causes of Unemployment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Particulars.	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Cause.	Cause Not Stated.	Total.
Males	68,751	29,799	4,556	4,249	2,068	22,001	6,315	137,739
Females	6,092	9,551	246	290	71	3,990	1,209	21,449
Persons	74,843	39,350	4,802	4,539	2,139	25,991	7,524	159,188

Note.—Similar details not available from the Census of 1911.

10. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Duration of Unemployment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Duration of Unemployment in Working Days.	4th April, 1921.			Duration of Unemployment in Working Days.	4th April, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10	22,029	3,419	25,448	70–89	4,181	673	4,854
10–19	18,910	2,870	21,780	80–89	2,410	341	2,751
20–29	12,787	1,983	14,770	90 and over	30,896	4,513	35,409
30–39	10,173	1,591	11,764	Not stated	20,735	3,521	24,256
40–49	6,103	997	7,100				
50–59	3,759	624	4,383				
60–69	5,756	917	6,673	Total	137,739	21,449	159,188

Note.—Similar details not available from the Census of 1911.

11. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Religions of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Religion.	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase* during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Christian.									
Baptist	49,194	56,509	105,703	45,661	51,413	97,074	3,533	5,096	8,629
Catholic, Roman ..	565,029	568,973	1,134,002	465,803	455,622	921,425	99,226	113,351	212,577
Catholic, Undefined ..	20,082	18,577	38,659	38,772	36,607	75,379	— 18,690	— 18,030	— 36,720
Church of Christ ..	24,680	29,894	54,574	17,382	21,366	38,748	7,298	8,528	15,826
Church of England ..	1,212,646	1,160,184	2,372,830	884,634	825,809	1,710,443	328,012	334,375	662,387
Congregational .. Independent ..	34,931	39,582	74,513	35,367	38,679	74,046	— 436	903	467
Lutheran	31,627	25,892	57,519	40,993	31,402	72,395	— 9,366	— 5,510	— 14,876
Methodist	306,785	325,836	632,621	269,641	278,165	547,806	37,144	47,671	84,815
Presbyterian	322,072	314,902	636,974	289,591	268,745	558,336	32,481	46,157	78,638
Protestant, Undefined ..	37,309	29,803	67,112	63,079	46,782	109,861	— 25,770	— 16,979	— 42,749
Salvation Army ..	14,584	17,005	31,589	12,322	14,343	26,665	2,262	2,662	4,924
Seventh Day Adventist ..	4,640	6,665	11,305	2,536	3,559	6,095	2,104	3,106	5,210
Unitarian	1,012	702	1,714	1,307	868	2,175	— 295	— 166	— 461
Other Christian	21,767	20,784	42,551	16,035	14,548	30,583	5,732	6,236	11,968
Christian, Undefined ..	3,286	2,689	5,975	1,933	1,450	3,383	1,353	1,239	2,592
Total, Christian ..	2,649,644	2,617,997	5,267,641	2,185,056	2,089,358	4,274,414	464,588	528,639	993,227
Non-Christian.									
Buddhist	1,945	120	2,065	3,110	159	3,269	— 1,165	— 39	— 1,204
Chinese	3,512	79	3,591	3,243	40	3,283	269	39	308
Confucian	2,536	156	2,692	5,036	158	5,194	— 2,500	— 2	— 2,502
Hebrew	11,392	10,223	21,615	9,165	8,122	17,287	2,227	2,101	4,328
Mohammedan	2,647	221	2,868	3,706	202	3,908	— 1,059	19	— 1,040
Others, Non-Christian ..	1,896	678	2,574	3,374	470	3,844	— 1,478	208	— 1,270
Total, Non-Christian	23,928	11,477	35,405	27,634	9,151	36,785	— 3,706	2,326	— 1,380
Indefinite	13,096	6,790	19,886	10,398	4,275	14,673	2,698	2,515	5,213
No Religion	16,022	4,522	20,544	8,239	1,777	10,016	7,783	2,745	10,528
Object to State ..	29,952	16,316	46,268	55,766	27,237	83,003	— 25,814	— 10,921	— 36,735
No Reply	30,228	15,762	45,990	25,942	10,172	36,114	4,286	5,590	9,876
Grand Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729

* Minus sign —) denotes decrease.

12. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Education of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Particulars.	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase* during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Cannot Read—									
Under 5 years of age ..	305,522	294,684	600,206	267,411	258,222	525,633	38,111	36,462	74,573
Over 5 years of age ..	114,573	91,015	205,588	78,646	61,103	139,749	35,927	29,912	65,839
English Language—									
Read and write ..	2,278,768	2,234,641	4,513,409	1,886,256	1,763,774	3,650,030	392,512	470,867	863,379
Read only	6,578	6,972	13,550	6,308	8,701	15,009	270	— 1,729	— 1,459
Foreign Language only—									
Read and write ..	12,704	2,673	15,377	22,208	4,002	26,210	— 9,504	— 1,329	— 10,833
Read only	591	371	962	2,161	486	2,647	— 1,570	— 115	— 1,685
Not stated	44,134	42,508	86,642	50,045	45,682	95,727	— 5,911	— 3,174	— 9,085
Grand Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	449,835	530,894	980,729

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

13. Commonwealth of Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Schooling—Population Recorded as Receiving Instruction at Date of Census.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

Receiving Instruction at—	4th April, 1921.			3rd April, 1911.			Increase during Ten Years, 1911–1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
State School	*413,136	*378,689	*791,825	298,386	278,819	577,205	114,750	99,870	214,620
Private School ..	88,800	104,974	193,774	70,145	80,960	151,105	18,655	24,014	42,669
Home	14,141	16,571	30,712	10,450	12,593	23,043	3,691	3,978	7,669
University	5,129	2,123	7,252	1,926	539	2,465	3,203	1,584	4,787
School—not stated ..	42,346	41,781	84,127	10,293	11,279	21,572	32,053	30,502	62,555
Total	563,552	544,138	1,107,690	391,200	384,190	775,390	172,352	159,948	332,300

* Includes 17,868 males and 7,116 females receiving instruction at Technical Schools, for which no details are available from the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 24th April, 1923.

By Authority: Albert J. Mullett, Government Printer, Melbourne